



We continue to-day the publication of Governor Womack's letter to President McKinley. The historical interest of the letter will amply repay its perusal. No one can read this exposition without an increased admiration for the worthy man who placed upon record this manly protest against the tyranny and wickedness of our military rulers.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF N. C.,  
RALEIGH, Dec. 31, 1897.

At the Superior Court of Law of Granville county, in March, 1895, two negro men were convicted of rape on the body of Susan J. Daniels. One of the convicts, James J. Cooper, was executed; the other, Henderson Cooper, escaped, and, as I am informed, took refuge in Virginia, and is still in that State in the Fall of the year 1898.

The Sheriff of Granville, with my permission on the Governor of Virginia, rendered this fugitive from justice to Governor Pierpont, who gave the Sheriff authority accordingly. When the Sheriff arrived in Washington City, whereupon the Sheriff hired a man, who knew the criminal, to take him to Washington City and hunt him up. The man, who was named Walter, granted a warrant and a policeman arrested him and put him in prison. Deputy Marshal B. Delane and another Walter said that they could not give him up under the warrant of the Governor of Virginia without his consent, but that they would give him up if he would consent to go voluntarily; but if he would not consent to go voluntarily he would be detained in prison till the Sheriff could be reached to this city and get a requisition for his surrender on the authorities of the District of Columbia. Upon a representation of these facts to the criminal by the Sheriff, the policeman, he consented to come voluntarily if the Sheriff would promise that a criminal's wife should be allowed to visit him occasionally in jail. This the Sheriff promised and performed. He went to the Sheriff and was brought and confined in the Granville jail. The Sheriff, in his statement before a Military Board, but General Scales and other officers take care to rectify, in their official reports, that "he was paroled and escaped in Washington, D. C., on the 25th of October, 1896, after the surrender of the rebel forces and without the process of law."

This report was so carefully prepared that it was not perceived, unless with the purpose of showing the rebellious and defiant spirit of the Sheriff of Granville, that the man who was paroled and escaped in Washington, D. C., on the 25th of October, 1896, after the surrender of the rebel forces and without the process of law, was the same man who was paroled and escaped in Washington, D. C., on the 25th of October, 1896, after the surrender of the rebel forces and without the process of law.

It is understood and admitted that this was based upon an *ex parte* preliminary inquiry and report made by Bvt. Brig. Gen. R. Avery, Inspector of the Freedman's Bureau. Sometime afterwards, I was furnished by the Sheriff with the report of the Court. In the report, the commanding officer, General Avery, is named. The report, dated the 22d of April, 1897, shows that the Board did not summon or examine the victim of the crime, nor her little daughter, who witnessed it, but that the Board, in its report, is named. The report, dated the 22d of April, 1897, shows that the Board did not summon or examine the victim of the crime, nor her little daughter, who witnessed it, but that the Board, in its report, is named.

The report states that the "opinion" of the Board, that the character of the prosecutrix is bad. Whether this "opinion" was based on any evidence, or on what evidence, I am ignorant, but from the fact that no evidence of this character was adduced in the trial, or on the part of the Board, it is fair to infer that there was no such evidence before the Board. Col. Bonford and Gen. Avery, members of the Board, being two members of the Court Martial.

But perhaps the most remarkable feature of this report is the fact that the Board is reported to have been asked to inquire into the alleged rape committed, "the woman's husband was engaged in dressing staves; he was at that time, in fact, in the rebel army."

The Board, under the present Government, the military and Freedmen's Bureau, not only has anything to do with cases like this, but it is a part of the civil government of the State.

JOSEPH WORTH.

The North Carolina Railroad and its Management.

The Raleigh Standard of the 16th inst., contains a communication written by somebody, and published under the signature of "W. A. Smith, President N. C. R. R. Co." The writer attempts a reply to our editorial by an attack upon Colonel FLEMING, the able and energetic Superintendent of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad. From our knowledge of that gentleman, he will take no notice of the scribbler. He is too much engrossed with his duties to waste time in such matters. Colonel FLEMING is a hard working, practical railroad official, and is not dependent upon newspaper controversies to recommend himself to the officers and stockholders of the road.

We will, however, notice such parts of this silly article as deserve it. What small portion of the communication that is not personal, is taken up by a feeble attempt to prove that the North Carolina Railroad has been greatly benefited by the contract made with roads North and South of it, which we published in full in a former article, and succeeds only so far as to show very clearly that the contract hampers and cripples the management of that Company most seriously. By it the North Carolina Railroad is "compelled to charge the same rates" between Goldsboro' and Raleigh as it charges for one hundred and seventy-five miles between Raleigh and Charlotte, by which a clear profit of from seventy to ninety thousand dollars per annum would be realized, if the business was all done via Goldsboro' instead of stopping at Raleigh. We quote the writer:

"To carry out the contract, we are compelled to charge the same to other roads as we get per mile from the Raleigh & Goldsboro' Road. For example, if we get sixty-five cents to carry the freight one hundred and seventy-five miles, the distance from Charlotte to Raleigh, what should we get to carry it forty-eight miles? We must, according to contract, add on eighteen cents, which is no discrimination against the W. & W. Railroad."

If the individual who wrote this communication had been specially employed by President Smith to prove that this contract hampered the management of the North Carolina Railroad, and prevented it from taking advantage of its central position, and making the most of its advantages, he could hardly have chosen more expressive language.

The writer says that the North Carolina Railroad Company, in direct and palpable violation of the contract, honestly and truly gets fifty-five cents per one hundred pounds on first class goods for hauling one hundred and seventy-five miles, while the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad only receives twenty cents for one hundred miles. As the writer says: "Verdant HAWKINS!"

Even if this be true, if the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad is only to receive twenty cents per one hundred pounds, and the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad has proposed, through President BARNES, to divide this twenty cents equally with the North Carolina Railroad, giving that road ten cents per one hundred pounds for running cars already loaded to Goldsboro', at a profit of nine and one-half cents according to Superintendent ANDERSON'S calculations, it is clear that a net income greater by fourteen dollars per car load would accrue to the North Carolina Railroad by going to Goldsboro' than by stopping at Raleigh. This profit the Company is denied by the terms of the contract. Verdict: Smith! Astute HAWKINS!

Thus we see that the North Carolina Railroad Company has, by the action of its own officials, tied its own hands. The other contracting roads bind themselves to nothing they were not performing before the contract was made. President JONES, of the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad, as a matter of common sense, charged the same, for freight going from Columbia to Charlotte as from Charlotte to Columbia. The contract binds him to do no more or less. And the writer says: "The Raleigh and Gaston Road has to pay the same bonus that it paid before." What, then, has been gained by the contract to the North Carolina Railroad? What it has lost can be estimated in dollars and cents, as we have shown. It might have been as well for this writer to have let the people of North Carolina, and the stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad in particular, know that but for the persistent negotiations of President BARNES and Superintendent FLEMING, the bonus paid by the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, which he parades before the public with such manifest satisfaction, and assumes it to be the result of President Smith's superior sagacity and management, would never have been received by the North Carolina Railroad Company, nor the forty-seven thousand dollars of net increase in last year's receipts by running the freight trains to Goldsboro' have been made. The competition created by these efficient officers, which made these increased receipts last year, and compels the payment of the large bonus the present year, has been destroyed by President Smith's stupidity and malignity.

The writer, in a few lines, tickles President Smith's egotistical ignorance, presents President HAWKINS in a new role, and gratifies his own love of the ridiculous. He says: "Now, this twenty cents, recollect, does not come out of the shipper, but out of the earnings of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company. If that was a State Road I would object to gouging so deep; but it belongs to individuals, and I therefore, for the benefit of the North Carolina Railroad Company and the State, take all I can get from them."

Patriotic Smith! Sapient Hawkins! Facetious writer!!!

North Carolina Railroad and its Management.

We have had so much to say lately of the shortcomings of the present management of the North Carolina Railroad, that we propose to publish the complaints of others. We knew our exposures would lead to others, for we are satisfied that never before were the interests of others so wilfully sacrificed as is now being done through the incompetency and spleen of President Smith.

Here is what a correspondent of the Raleigh Sentinel writes:

"LEXINGTON, Jan. 16, 1899.  
"Editor of the Sentinel:—Dean Smith knows you feel great interest in the North Carolina Railroad, and we will remember your success in running it last year.  
"We have a friend of the Road say that the Company could afford to pay the present President and Superintendent, (Smith and Johnson), thousands of dollars each to stay at home and let the lowly and the late Superintendent, James Anderson, to run the road. We thought it extraordinary; but after the great collision, we were satisfied the Company would have made money and given them \$20,000 to keep off the Road.  
"Why have you said nothing about the arrangement with the Raleigh & Gaston Road? The Road from Raleigh to Goldsboro' is now dead. No freight, or but little, goes that way. We heard a gentleman say that they had missed connection twice at Charlotte when he was there.  
"They advertise to run no train on Sunday. Yet they have had two collisions on Sunday, and one of them destroying thousands of property. So it would seem they do have Sunday trains. With James Anderson for Superintendent, that collision would not have occurred. We have heard the damage of that collision estimated as high as \$15,000. We saw one passenger who had not been asked for his ticket by the conductor, while he said would do for him to get up.  
"At first no one was condemned for the collision—then it was thought they punished the wrong man; but being a good fellow, he was taken again in the employment of the Company.  
"From your being so quiet, we hope you are not in the King to sell the Road, that the Raleigh & Gaston Road, and the Wall Street Ring may buy."  
"Yours,  
"N. C."

President Smith carries his partisanship to such an extent as to become a serious nuisance and expense to the people of certain portions of the State. We copy the following editorial from the Goldsboro' Messenger in regard to changes in the passenger schedule of that road, which shows to what small matters this official stoops, and how the people of a large district of country are seriously inconvenienced, and his own road deprived of travel.

Says the Messenger:

"We have recently been shown the two new

schedules made for the running of passenger trains on this road. One No. 8 and the other No. 9. The last one of 9 to 'supercede' the first or No. 8.

We desire to call the attention of all our readers and the public generally to the manifest injustice, to use no harsher term, that is done Eastern North Carolina by this last change of schedule.

"In both of these schedules the trains leave Charlotte at 7:45 o'clock P. M. and at 8 A. M. and reach Goldsboro' at 1:00 o'clock P. M. and at 10:00 o'clock A. M. respectively. At the rate of 15 miles per hour all the distance of 223 miles from Charlotte to Goldsboro' is covered in 14 hours and 45 minutes.

"We however notice that the trains arrive at Goldsboro' at 12:45 A. M. or run 93 miles in 5 hours, or about 20 miles an hour.

"The train leaves Goldsboro' at 1 o'clock A. M. and runs to Goldsboro' in ten hours and twenty minutes, 120 miles, or less than 13 miles per hour.

"This would have made a quick and close connection with the Wilmington and Weldon trains North and South, and passengers to have two routes North from Raleigh or other places on the North Carolina Railroad—and give all Eastern people by way of the Tarboro' road and the steam-train to Goldsboro' a quick and close connection with the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

"But this schedule had no sooner appeared in Raleigh, and at a certain Raleigh office in this town, than it was ordered to be changed. That must not be it gave the N. C. R. R. between Raleigh and Goldsboro' something to do. There might be a possibility that it would otherwise go to Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, and as the President (Smith) seems more anxious to help the R. & G. than the W. & W., he has decided to change the schedule, and the very next day a new table came out by which trains were to reach Goldsboro' at 10:30 A. M.

"Now it seems to our people 'down East' here that this petty spite and favoritism, to call it by no worse name, should be brought to a close—aid the W. & W. to be made victims of in this city, that it was ordered to be changed. That must not be it gave the N. C. R. R. between Raleigh and Goldsboro' something to do. There might be a possibility that it would otherwise go to Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, and as the President (Smith) seems more anxious to help the R. & G. than the W. & W., he has decided to change the schedule, and the very next day a new table came out by which trains were to reach Goldsboro' at 10:30 A. M.

"We now assert that trains can be run from here leaving at 2:30 and 2:45 o'clock P. M., connecting closely with the W. & W. R. from the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, and reaching Goldsboro' at 12:45, without running more than about 13 miles per hour, or less than 13 miles per hour.

"You stop three quarters of an hour at Raleigh and one hour at Goldsboro', in order to kill time, by D. J. Pryne, wherein he agreed that a Committee might be appointed by the Senate, or any other body, to say what the present location of the Penitentiary is worth, together with the water power, and whatever they valued the site at, deduct from the \$100,000, and he would pay in State bonds the remainder, and that he was ready to deposit \$50,000 in State bonds for the fulfillment of the contract."

Mr. Love said there was such a proposition made, but when thoroughly investigated, it was coupled with conditions that the Committee could not consider.

Mr. Welker said he would state farther, that the said D. J. Pryne had no right or title whatever to the tract of land intended for the site of the Penitentiary, it having been conveyed to the State by the Deep River Company.

Mr. Lindsey said he had no doubt that propositions to take back the land and return the \$100,000 in bonds to the State would be made, but it must be considered that the State was dealing with shrewd business men, and they have other objects in view. They, by showing their willingness to take back the land, desire to create the impression that it is more valuable than it really is, thinking the agents acting for the State may desire to retain it, or that the impression may go abroad.

Mr. Holman said that his position was well known in relation to this purchase. He was pleased with the report of the committee, which shows conclusively that the charge he had made on a former occasion, that there was considerable deceit and wrong done, that the committee had been deceived, was true. But he did not see the necessity of being very particular in regard to further developments. If the State could get back the \$100,000 in bonds which she has paid out, and if such a proposition was made he should favor its acceptance, and that would settle the whole question, and the Legislature would have it in their power to proceed with the erecting of the Penitentiary in compliance with the provisions of the Constitution.

Mr. Osborne said the committee were convinced that there were other localities in that vicinity which, in their judgment, would be more suitable for the erection of a Penitentiary than the site at Lockville, and if that is true, for one, would oppose the ratification of the purchase of the site at Lockville. If a proposition is made, and he understood there would be, he would oppose both deeds and returns the \$100,000 in bonds, he would favor it.

Mr. Welker said he would call the attention of the Senate to the fact that a provision in the deed required the Penitentiary to be built at that point, or the State will forfeit all claim to the purchase.

Mr. Love said that he had been at Deep River but a short time when he was informed that the parties (Pryne & Co.) would take back the 8,000 acre tract and return to the State the \$100,000 in bonds, provided we would arbitrate, by competent engineers, the value of the Lockville site. Mr. Pryne, out of the \$100,000, the estimated value of the same. We refused to do this, because the site had been offered to the State gratuitously, and the estimated value of the property might reach \$15,000 or \$20,000. We were opposed to placing ourselves in such a position that property, which cost the State nothing, should be made to cost the State an amount. He did not like to be personal, but thought this man Pryne has made enough; he has been acting as a go-between. On the 9th of November he (Pryne) bought of Heck & Co. the State's property on Deep River and Cape Fear for \$60,000, and on the same day or day after sold it to C. L. Harris for \$100,000 in State bonds, thus realizing \$44,000; and when he made this contract with Harris he (Pryne) had no title to the property, either legal or equitable, when members of the original committee must have known that Heck & Co. were in the market offering this property for sale. We were willing to cancel both deeds upon the surrender of the \$100,000 in bonds, and re-contract for the Lockville site, which proposition they did not accept. The site selected we consider ineligible. The surface of the ground is very irregular at the Northeast corner, being at least seven feet above the water in the river (in the Lockville dam). There it stands though it were lung out to dry. There are other localities on the river much more eligible, which can be procured at no cost to the State, which would be much better than paying Pryne & Co. \$15,000 or \$20,000 for a location totally unfit for the purpose.

Mr. Sweet introduced a resolution, continuing the committee, which was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Barrow, a message was sent to the House inquiring what had become of the resolution instructing the Public Treasurer to withhold the bonds to complete the sale of the Penitentiary tract, and of the bill to repeal an act providing for the erection of a Penitentiary.

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SENATE.

FRIDAY, JAN. 15, 1899.

PETITIONS.

A. H. Galloway, (colored), presented a petition from certain citizens of New Hanover county in reference to the appointment of Inspectors. Referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Scott presented a petition from certain citizens of Duplin county, proposing an amendment to the report of the Commissioners of said county.

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Mr. Martindale, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported favorably on a bill to incorporate the Jameville and Washington Railroad and Lumber Company.

Mr. Winstead, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred a bill to encourage guardians and wards to invest in the public stock of the State, reported adversely, as no other legislation on the subject is necessary.

Mr. Welker, from the Special Committee appointed to investigate the purchase of the site for the Penitentiary, presented a report covering 17 pages of foolscap, with the deeds of said purchase.

On motion of Mr. Sweet, the report with the accompanying documents was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Lassiter asked if the parties had not agreed to return the deeds and to make them with full covenant, as understood by the original Committee.

Mr. Welker said that many propositions had been made, coupled with conditions that the Committee could not accept, and were apparently made for the purpose of delaying the Committee.

Mr. Martindale asked if a proposition had not been made to the Committee to take back a portion of the purchase and return the \$100,000 in bonds.

Mr. Welker said such a proposition had been made, but with such conditions that the Committee felt they had no authority to accept.

Mr. Davis asked if the Committee had not had a proposition submitted to them in writing, by D. J. Pryne, wherein he agreed that a Committee might be appointed by the Senate, or any other body, to say what the present location of the Penitentiary is worth, together with the water power, and whatever they valued the site at, deduct from the \$100,000, and he would pay in State bonds the remainder, and that he was ready to deposit \$50,000 in State bonds for the fulfillment of the contract."

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Mr. Love said there was such a proposition made, but when thoroughly investigated, it was coupled with conditions that the Committee could not consider.

Mr. Welker said he would state farther, that the said D. J. Pryne had no right or title whatever to the tract of land intended for the site of the Penitentiary, it having been conveyed to the State by the Deep River Company.

Mr. Lindsey said he had no doubt that propositions to take back the land and return the \$100,000 in bonds to the State would be made, but it must be considered that the State was dealing with shrewd business men, and they have other objects in view. They, by showing their willingness to take back the land, desire to create the impression that it is more valuable than it really is, thinking the agents acting for the State may desire to retain it, or that the impression may go abroad.

Mr. Holman said that his position was well known in relation to this purchase. He was pleased with the report of the committee, which shows conclusively that the charge he had made on a former occasion, that there was considerable deceit and wrong done, that the committee had been deceived, was true. But he did not see the necessity of being very particular in regard to further developments. If the State could get back the \$100,000 in bonds which she has paid out, and if such a proposition was made he should favor its acceptance, and that would settle the whole question, and the Legislature would have it in their power to proceed with the erecting of the Penitentiary in compliance with the provisions of the Constitution.

Mr. Osborne said the committee were convinced that there were other localities in that vicinity which, in their judgment, would be more suitable for the erection of a Penitentiary than the site at Lockville, and if that is true, for one, would oppose the ratification of the purchase of the site at Lockville. If a proposition is made, and he understood there would be, he would oppose both deeds and returns the \$100,000 in bonds, he would favor it.



The State and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad.

On Wednesday a most important meeting of the stockholders of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad was held in this city, and the State was unrepresented. The life and death of this road is involved, and yet "our" Governor is so much engrossed in running the State in debt "to render effective such measures as may be adopted to develop our great natural resources" that he has no time to devote to the welfare of those already rendered effective, and in which the State is largely interested. Possibly it may be that no other member of his party is worthy to be trusted but General Abbott, and his duties in Washington call him hence. We believe Abbott is Director for one Road and State Proxy for two others, all by appointment of the Governor. It does seem none other are worthy of appointment.

We do think the Governor could do much more good in attending to Railroads already completed, as by running up millions of debt in projecting new ones.

Tenure of Office.

The passage of the bill to repeal the Tenure of Office law in the House of Representatives by the decisive vote of one hundred and twenty-one to forty-seven has a peculiar, and we trust wholesome, significance. The first striking feature in the vote is, that every Democrat voted in favor of its repeal. It is the strongest evidence of their unswerving devotion to the Constitution. They protested against its adoption when it curbed the legal powers of a President friendly to them, and now they unanimously vote for its repeal when the power is about to be restored to a hostile President. They vote for a principle without regard to the politics of the individual temporarily occupying the Presidential chair.

In the next place, but few of those who made themselves conspicuous in the passage and defense of the law came to its repeal. Even before his inauguration, General Grant has made the issue with Congress and is already dictating the terms of the surrender.

It would seem that the Radicals in electing Grant supposed they had King Log, but it turns out they got King Stork. He has issued his commands through Washburne, and defiant Radical leaders swallow their own words as easily and kindly as if it was highly relished. With all their bravado, General Grant will receive the Executive Office with all its powers and dignity fully restored. Let us hope he will use them for the good of the whole country.

Fruit and Truck Farming.

The Pomological Society of Norfolk, has made a report of the proceeds resulting from the sale of fruits and vegetables raised in the neighborhood of that city, and sent to the Northern markets, as follows:

1,000,000 baskets strawberries,	50,000 barrels potatoes,
40,000 barrels peas,	10,000 barrels cabbages,
650,000 heads cabbages,	20,000 barrels cucumbers,
1,000,000 boxes tomatoes,	50,000 barrels squashes,
2,000 barrels beets,	10,000 barrels radishes,
100,000 cantaloupes,	50,000 watermelons.

The estimated value received for the above is \$1,043,200.

This calculation, it will be observed, does not include what has been received from the sale of apples, pears, plums, cherries, etc., which would probably amount to twenty-five thousand dollars more.

While much pains have been taken to make this report full, still the estimate is regarded as rather under than over the true figures.

We desire to call the attention of our farmers to these figures as showing what has been done around Norfolk. Fruit and truck farming is yet in its infancy in that section, and we see returns of over a million of dollars as the result. Surely these returns should encourage us to go forward in this work. When this entire section becomes a great garden and supplies the Northern markets with early fruits and vegetables, we may realize something of the wealth and prosperity to which the fertility of the soil and the salubrity of the climate entitles us. Energy and enterprise is all that we need. Everything else has been given to us. Let us devote ourselves to our true welfare and all will be well.

Fertilizers.

Senator SWELL begins to find out something of the character of the men with whom party affiliations have surrounded him. When we charge the Standard and kindred sheets and political adventurers with lying and thieving, it is regarded as party prejudice, but now from good Republican quarters the charge comes and is backed too by the assurances of positive proof. We have long felt that the Standard could not go on its course of falsehood and slander without coming in contact with honesty and integrity within its own party, and then would come the proper exposure. We know not who edits that unreliable and scurrilous sheet. Certainly they are men without name or character, and we regret to see the name of a North Carolinian, who once had some claims to decency and regard, announced as its publisher. We direct attention to the remarks of Senator Swell in the proceedings of the Senate, in this connection.

CONNECTION. A mistake inadvertently occurred in the proceedings of the stockholders' meeting of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad on the 13th. Instead of the committee, to whom was referred the President and Receiver's reports, recommending the assessment of three per cent. per share to defray the salary of the President, they recommended an assessment of three cents the share. Our readers will bear this in mind.

Taxes.

A most significant discussion is recorded in the proceedings of the House, published this morning, in regard to taxes upon real estate. This debate contains the outcroppings of the war which vagabonds intend to wage against the property of the State. We have long felt that men who represented mendicants and adventurers, and were themselves mere waifs upon the surface, would legislate directly against the men of substance and the true welfare of the State. Unfortunately a controlling majority of our Legislature are of this character, and we are prepared to see their extravagant and corrupt schemes paid for by property and unequal taxation upon the lands of the State.

A revenue bill has been introduced imposing an onerous tax upon land, and adopting the assessment of 1860 as its value. The authors of the bill knew, and their supporters know, that lands do not command the same prices now that they did in 1860. We think we are safe in saying that there is not a single acre of land in the State, used for agricultural purposes only, which commands the same price now, in depreciated currency, that it did in 1860 in gold. How ridiculous, then, for sapient legislators to discuss the prices of labor and of produce; of the advantages of free over slave labor, and the blessings of liberty and our glorious and happy country generally, to prove that lands are, or ought to be, as high now as then. If these windy and dishonest lawmakers would provide purchasers for our lands at the prices prevailing in 1860, they might afterward tax them to their hearts' content; their injustice would then fall upon the heads of their own friends.

No, the true secret of such unjust legislation is to be found in the hostility of these fellows to that portion of our people who own lands. The fact that they compose the very best class of our citizens is the real foundation of these attacks. One of the members from New Hanover, who we believe resides in Halifax county, let this feeling out when he said that if man would not allow lands to be sold, "let them pay for it." Here is the principle which actuates such men. The Constitution of the State declares that land shall be taxed according to its true value in money; and yet men sworn to be guided by that fundamental law disregard its true value and only desire to make the owners "pay for it," in order to force them to sell.

These men have already destroyed the credit of the State by shameless extravagances and corruptions, and now desire to involve in the ruin the owners of property. They think this will tickle the poor ignorant negroes, upon whose credulity their political existence depends. But even the laborers will soon find out, in the school of dear experience, that burdens cannot be placed upon the property of the State—especially the lands—without falling with equal weight upon them. If taxes and expenses are increased, the price of labor must proportionately decrease. Every man, however humble and poor, must pay his due proportion of the expenses of Government. The rich can pay out of their yearly income; the poor in the "sweat of their face." Tax may be levied upon one species of property too high, but in the adjustments of commerce and of labor, the surplus will be equalized. It may and will work great and irreparable injury in many instances, and ruin men who are struggling to support their families; but too frequently it returns to torment its authors. In this case, if the lands are over-taxed, it will be the ruin of many of our best and most worthy citizens; but it will prove a curse to the negroes, for whose benefit this gross injustice is intended.

Agricultural.

We have received from Mr. JOHN A. RIDLEY, Manchester, N. H., an agricultural pamphlet entitled "Sterility is Laid." It gives what appears to be some very important experiments showing the effect of different fertilizing matter upon vegetable growth. All extraneous matter being absent, sand being used for soil, pure chemicals for fertilizers, and distilled water for irrigation, the result was surely and directly traceable to the effects of the fertilizers used.

It is shown that humus (vegetable mould—muck) added, in any quantity, to soil containing no lime will be without effect upon vegetable growth; the same effect, or nearly so, if lime be added to soil containing no humus; while both being present the crop will be largely augmented, the other fertilizing qualities remaining the same. The absence of one of these may be the cause of failure in many instances where muck or lime alone is used by the farmer.

A practical adaptation of the principles elucidated by the experiments will enable the farmer to be his own judge as to the quality of any fertilizer, which he may be desirous of purchasing, in the market, as he has only to take a sample of the fertilizer and test it with the particular soil where he desires to use it. This test may be carried on in the winter, thus: the soil and fertilizer, in such proportions as he desires, may be placed in a flower pot or box, by the kitchen fire, the seed planted and the growth of the plant watched. Several pots or boxes, fertilized in different ways, the contrast of the growth of the plants will enable him to judge as to which is best for that soil, so that he can go forward understandingly in his practical operations in the spring.

It also gives a recipe for a special fertilizer for the potato crop, which has been found, in practice, to largely increase the yield, and is thought, by further experience and a proper management of the ground, may lead to the entire suppression of the potato disease, which has done so much damage to that crop in some localities, the past season.

Experiments showing the effects of certain known causes upon vegetable growth, are always important. When a more extended and general system of careful, practical experiments upon different soils and crops is entered into, and the best and most economical fertilizers for those soils and crops ascertained, agriculture will

Despotism of Reconstruction.

Under this suggestive head the Raleigh Sentinel is publishing extracts from the correspondence of Governor WORTH with President JOHNSON. As a matter of history alone these letters are most valuable. As a matter of justice to Governor WORTH they should be published. They bear damaging evidence to every candid man of the cowardly despotism of our former military rulers. We herewith give the first extract, and may continue them in a future number:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Raleigh, Dec. 31, 1867.

To the President of the United States: DEAR SIR:—In my last letter to you of the 23d of October last, I said: "A practice has prevailed in this State, and still prevails, of having citizens arrested and imprisoned by military authority, upon charges often made by persons of bad character, —the charges and names of the persons preferring them being concealed from the party arrested. Several arrests have been made in this State, and the accused transferred to distant places of confinement and detained as prisoners for months, without preliminary trial or notice of cause of imprisonment. I have earnestly remonstrated against the iniquity of such proceedings to Gen. Sickles and Gen. Canby. To-day I am informed that the Sheriff of Caswell, Mr. J. C. Griffith, a man of exemplary character, personal and political, has been arrested and carried to Charleston a prisoner, upon some unknown charges, preferred by Wm. Johnson and one Tourgee, both of the most detestable moral character. No form of military despotism can be more terrible to the orderly citizen than these summary arrests and imprisonments in Forts distant from the homes of the parties arrested and without preliminary trial. It gives mean party malevolence a feast without fear of molestation."

This letter was referred by you to Gen. Grant, who transmitted it to Gen. Canby for his remarks. Gen. Canby some three weeks ago furnished me with a partial copy of his remarks to Gen. Grant, in which, among other things, he says my statement to you is "not an ingenious statement," that "he (I) knew by my (his) letter of Sept. 17, 1867, that in one of the cases stated in that remonstrance, the arrest was made at the request of his own agent and in aid of the civil authorities."

I append a copy of that letter, dated Sept. 17, 1867, marked A, from which it will be seen that I did not know, by that letter, that the arrests were made at the instance of my agents.

Gen. Canby's reference, in his letter to Gen. Grant, to the terms "iniquity" and "military oppression" used by me, implies that these terms, as he thinks, were unwarlike and unbecoming. I distinguished them in a sense which could be justly held personally offensive to General Canby, but they were apt words to convey my idea of the acts to which they were applied. In the same communication Gen. Canby reflects on the legislative and judicial character of the State (most unjustly, as I believe) when he says that "by intentional omission and ingenious construction" of our amnesty act of December, 1866, certain citizens who were loyal to the United States are not protected by the provisions of the act. He cites particular cases to sustain his proposition, referring to certain letters to Gen. Grant, and which are not furnished to me, and without which I am not able to appreciate or investigate his assertions.

He also says my definition of the character of Tourgee "is not accepted," and states that "he was a captain of the 105th Ohio Vol. Infantry, and Judge Advocate of the 14th Army Corps." At the close of the war he settled in Guilford county in this State. At a rural political meeting in that county, in the Summer of 1866, he was appointed a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention of Sept. 1866. He there made a speech, as reported in the Herald and Tribune, which I suppose went the rounds of the Northern press, in which he says he had been recently informed by a Quaker, that he (the Quaker) had seen fifteen murdered negroes dragged out of one pond—that 1,200 Union soldiers who had settled in the State had been forced to sacrifice their property and leave the State, because neither their lives nor property were safe in the State.

Everybody in this State knew that these were malignant falsehoods and slanders on our people. They gave him character in the State. I have heard many officers of the United States speak of Tourgee. I never heard anybody speak of him but with loathing. He is a delegate from Guilford to our approaching Convention, elected over a highly intelligent, educated gentleman, who has been a consistent Quaker all his life, by reason of the fact that the great body of the intelligent and virtuous of the people, on account of disfranchisement and other causes, did not go to the polls.

Of Johnson I will speak in the sequel. In my late interview with you, I gave you a narrative of sundry military orders in this State, which I thought justified the language of my letter to you of Oct. 23.—You requested me to state the facts to you in writing, which would have been done sooner but for serious indisposition. I proceed to comply with your request, beginning with the recent arrest of Griffith, the Sheriff of Caswell county. Some three years before the close of the war, William Johnson was indicted for burglary in Rockingham county. He was, at the time a deserter from the Confederate army. His younger brother and one Lea, as he is termed, were associated with him in the commission of the crime. It was, as I learn from the Hon. Thomas Settle, the Solicitor who prosecuted the indictment, and who is a leading Republican politician of the State, a most aggravated burglary. These three men entered the house of an old man, living alone, in the night time. They tied his hands and robbed him of his money and other effects and left him tied—no one being there to relieve him.

Lea and the younger Johnson, as I learn from Gen. Canby's letter to General Grant, were indicted for larceny and convicted.—General Canby says they were pardoned on condition of entering the Confederate army. Of this I know nothing, but deem it probable that they were pardoned, but that no judgment was prayed against them on this condition. I have heard they did enter the Confederate army, and that the younger Johnson and five other Confederate soldiers, about the time of Gen. Johnston's surrender, attempted to rob the house of Mr. Lambert, near Greensboro, Lambert, also a Confederate soldier, was then at home in his house and well armed. When he could not induce them to leave, he opened fire upon them, and killed all of them, but one, including young Johnson, and put the remaining one hors du combat. Lambert was afterwards taken with Gen. Johnston and informed him of what had occurred. A court of inquiry was ap-

Despotism of Reconstruction.

pointed, who acquitted Lambert of all blame. Gen. Cox, commanding a division or corps of the U. S. army, occupied Greensboro soon afterwards, and ordered an inquiry into this matter. Lambert was both acquitted and pardoned by both General Cox, for the value of the services he rendered in his castle, tending to alarm the swarms of villains then preying on the panic-stricken citizens. Wm. Johnson escaped and joined the U. S. army. After the close of the war he came back, was arrested in Rockingham county, had his case removed for trial to Caswell, was defended by two able lawyers, convicted and sentenced to be hanged. His counsel got up a petition, numerously signed, asking me to pardon him. The grounds on which clemency was asked for were his youth, that he had married a young wife since the commission of the offence, that the enormity of the crime was mitigated by the general lawlessness then prevalent, that the conviction then representing Caswell in the Legislature waited on me in a body and pressed me to pardon him. I have no power of commutation. I had either to allow him to be hanged or to pardon him absolutely. I respected him, hoping the Legislature would pardon him in a Penitentiary, which I had recommended, and give me power of commutation. They failed to pass the bill and I pardoned him, on condition that he would pay the costs, which he represented he could do; but, afterwards learning, to my satisfaction, that he could not pay the costs, I made the pardon unconditional.

During all this time nobody pretended that he was a United States soldier or in any way in the service of the United States when he committed the burglary; nobody pretended that he was wrongfully convicted. I am furnished, by Gen. Canby's elaborate discussion of this trial, with no evidence warranting his conclusion that he was wrongfully convicted, unless he deems the declaration of the convict satisfactory evidence, that while he was endeavoring to make his escape from the conscript bureau, he and his associates entered a house and without doing violence to any one, took therefrom articles of food and five dollars in Confederate money, to the value in all of twenty-five dollars, necessary to enable him to reach the Union lines. It is true the General cites, as foundation for the gravest reflection upon the integrity of the courts, the statements made by Tourgee (A.), and the sundry reports (B. C. D.), furnished to General Grant, which are sent to me. He says that these reports were supported by affidavits and corroborated in material points by the records of the civil Courts of North Carolina. As to these affidavits I know nothing. I would most gladly have copies of these affidavits and exhibits, but if the General means to charge that he bases any of his conclusions, prejudicial to our Courts, on the record, then I emphatically deny that they furnish any such proofs.

By an ordinance of our Convention of 1865, passed 8th of October, 1865, it is provided that "All the acts and doings of the civil officers of the State, since the 20th day of May, 1861, done or which may be done under or by virtue of any law, ordinance, proclamation, or any other act, purporting to be a law of the State, which is inconsistent with its allegiance to the United States and with the Constitution of the State, shall be deemed valid and of the same force and effect as if the State had not on that day, or since, attempted to secede from the United States."

By a letter to Gen. Grant, our military ruler makes the following astounding and terrific announcement: "As a question of public law and under the proclamation of the 20th of April, 1865, the old indictment was a nullity. It was found by the Grand Jury of a Court whose process ran in the name of a hostile government, or pretended government, and which passed out of existence with the overthrow of the government, under which it was organized. It tried at all, the prisoner was entitled to be tried under a new presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury of the present, and not of the displaced rebel government of North Carolina. All of the proceedings under the old indictment were illegal and void. The imprisonment was a false imprisonment, and if the sentence had been executed, it would have been murder."

"This comes from one claiming power to make, to interpret and to execute our laws. Under it every Judge in the State is guilty of murder, and is subject to be hanged according to the strict rules of justice. Charity would suggest that the General had overlooked this ordinance. His predecessors in the discharge of his high duties, with a copy of our Revised Code and all of the laws and ordinances passed during the rebellion and the suppression of the rebellion by this State, and I especially called Gen'l Canby's attention to this ordinance in a letter of the 30th of November last, to which I have received no reply. I annex a copy of General Canby's letter to General Grant, as furnished to me, marked B, and of my reply, marked C."

The most remarkable part of this remarkable letter to Gen. Grant is that in which the General states his "conclusion" in the Johnson case, formed without notice or hearing on the part of our Judicial authorities, upon the ex parte evidence of such wretches as Tourgee and Johnson.—He says: "The conclusion reached, after a careful examination of the evidence in this case, was that Johnson was tried, not for the offence for which he was indicted and ostensibly tried, but in reality for being a deserter from the rebel army, for having guided Stoneman in his raid into North Carolina, and for his open and avowed hostility to the Secessionists, and that he was convicted because he was a deserter and traitor to the Confederate cause and ought to be hanged any how."

There can be no intelligent mind, in or out of the State, which will not feel disgust and indignation at such a "conclusion," thus formed. But assuming that the Superior Court of law, which convicted Johnson, was guilty of the enormities which the General imputes to that Court, surely the Sheriff, who is only an Executive officer, ought not to have been held responsible for the unlawful conviction.—Why was not the Judge or the Solicitor, or the Jury, arrested, who were the guilty parties on the General's assumption. He seems to vindicate the arrest, which was the matter of which I complained, on the ground that the Sheriff was only brought to Charleston, "not thirty six hours from home," "the entire body of North and South Carolina," "because the Solicitor Commission was then in session at this place, (Charleston), and a speedy trial could be more easily secured," when it was notorious that a Military Court had been sitting and trying civilians for months in the Hall of the House of Commons of North Carolina. He seems also to justify the arrest, because the prisoner, when brought to Charleston, not being ready for trial, (how could he be ready, not knowing the accusation against him?) "was released on his own recognizance, to appear for trial at a day set." And because, after making his way to Charleston and carrying his witnesses across two States, he was acquitted.

I am astonished at the pettifoggery expedient of offering a defence against a charge not made, coming from a veteran of high rank in the United States Army. I had always supposed that frankness was a peculiar character of a veteran soldier. Why was not the Judge or the Solicitor, or the Jury, arrested, who were the guilty parties on the General's assumption. He seems to vindicate the arrest, which was the matter of which I complained, on the ground that the Sheriff was only brought to Charleston, "not thirty six hours from home," "the entire body of North and South Carolina," "because the Solicitor Commission was then in session at this place, (Charleston), and a speedy trial could be more easily secured," when it was notorious that a Military Court had been sitting and trying civilians for months in the Hall of the House of Commons of North Carolina. He seems also to justify the arrest, because the prisoner, when brought to Charleston, not being ready for trial, (how could he be ready, not knowing the accusation against him?) "was released on his own recognizance, to appear for trial at a day set." And because, after making his way to Charleston and carrying his witnesses across two States, he was acquitted.

From the Cleveland Plaindealer, 4th inst.

Miscellaneous—Disgusting Results of Recent Trials. A strange couple came up from Erie, on the Lake Shore Road, Saturday evening—exciting the disgust and intense curiosity of every passenger in the car. It comprised a sooty, greasy negro, and a pretty white girl, whom he had married the day before at Erie. The girl evidently felt a great deal of shame at her situation, for she kept herself doubly veiled, and looked out of the car all the time. Her "Othello," however, was all passionate tenderness and attention. We have learned the antecedents of the pair, which we lay before our readers:

On Thursday last, a tall, gaunt, very black negro, about thirty years of age, registered at the Morton House, Erie, as "William Lindsey and wife, Ohio." He requested the landlord to give him the best room in the house, as his wife would arrive on the next train. His wife, not putting in an appearance by the next morning, he went to Oberlin after her. It happened that the girl, Caroline Brown by name—however, was en route for Erie to join her lover (ugh) and the train that he was on passed hers. Arriving at Erie and learning the state of affairs, Carrie remained in the depot till evening. When Lindsey returned from Oberlin.—They then went to the hotel and asked to be shown to his room. The landlord asked the negro if the lady with him was his wife. Andrews answered in the affirmative. The landlord then interrogated the lady who was a beautiful young Irish girl. She said they were not yet married, but that they had come for the purpose of being married. The two were then told that they must produce a certificate of marriage before they could occupy a room together, wherefore they called upon the Rev. Mr. Nutting, of Erie, and were married.

The girl said she came from Boston, Massachusetts; that she had been living in the family of Professor Allen, of Oberlin. She had attended school; that she had met this man, her present husband, Wm. De Lancey, alias Wm. Lindsey. He says he is a Wesleyan Methodist preacher. Prof. Allen knew her leaving to marry the negro, and was in favor of her marriage.—They left Erie on Saturday morning for Oberlin. The bride was a pretty girl, and was well dressed. She says her parents live in Boston. She has been in Oberlin since October last. The girl is about 18 or 19 years of age. De Lancey wears a tall stovepipe hat, and carried a cotton umbrella in his hand. We would like to comment upon this case, but it is too disgusting, we cannot trust our feelings.

The Son of the Late Mrs. Sigourney.

Active—He was changed in infancy. The Editor of the New York Sun writes: "What I now write you may seem to you very strange, and hardly to be believed, but nevertheless it is strictly true. It is this: It is a well known fact that the late Mrs. Sigourney, of Hartford, Conn., had a son who was reported to have been drowned in the harbor of New York, in 1857—I believe that is the year—but late confessions and documents of a dying woman prove the contrary. The legitimateness of the late Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney is still living.—He is a perfect image of his mother, and he also possesses his mother's talent, that of writing poetry and prose. His name is Andrew."

A person that was drowned, and was supposed to be her son, was not her's, but had been exchanged in infancy for her legitimate child, according to the confession of a lady who lately died. This confession, with other letters and documents, will soon be given to the public through the press, and they are such that they will startle the whole community. They are in the possession of a clergyman who is well known.

If you wish, you can give these particulars in your paper. Mrs. Sigourney's son served in the late war, and returned home a major. He is now in a town in this State, loved and respected by all who know him, and it is rumored that he will receive a lucrative appointment of Gen. Grant.—These are facts, and as he is pretty well known in your city, it may be of interest to many of your readers. You are at liberty to use my name if you see fit to make this public. Truly yours,

ALONZO HAWES, late of Hartford, Conn. Address, box 90, St. Albans, Vt.

A White Man Murdered by Negro Soldiers—The Murderers Lynched.

St. Louis, January 11.—The Leavenworth Commercial says a white man named Hayes was recently murdered at Hayes City, Ohio, by three negro soldiers belonging to the Thirty-eighth infantry. The murderers were arrested and lodged in jail preparatory to trial, but during the night they were taken from prison by a vigilance committee and hung to the nearest tree. Trouble between the white and colored soldiers at Fort Larned had occurred, and soldiers have become so frequent and serious that the negroes have to be removed from the post and escorted a distance from it.

Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson Davis arrived in London on December 21 from Lexington, where they had been staying for several weeks. During their stay in Lexington Mr. Jefferson Davis visited the Lord Lieutenant (Lord Leigh) and several other noblemen and gentlemen. Mr. and Mrs. Davis and their family intend passing the winter in the south of France. Mr. Davis being still in indifferent health.

Devices of the Good.

There was present at the recent opening ball masque of the opera in Paris, an American gentleman who is opposed to going to balls on Saturday night. He is conscientious about this, and was much perplexed as to how he should consistently attend the ball in question. He was present and made the following explanation: "I have reflected that owing to the difference in time between here and New York—about six hours—I can leave here at about 5 in the morning and not infringe upon the Sabbath." That man ought to be a small contributor to the Treasury conscience fund.

Crime and Casualties in New York.

The report of the coroners of New York for 1868 shows that during the past year in that city there were forty-two suicides, thirty-nine infanticides, ninety-eight suicides and eight hundred and eighteen fatal casualties. Among the latter are included fifteen cases of accidental poisoning, one hundred and sixty deaths by drowning and one hundred and sixty-nine by sunstroke. The most frequent suicides, sixty-seven were committed by men and thirty-one by women; twenty-three of the ninety-eight suicides were committed by persons below fifteen years of age.

California Wine Crop.

The wine crop of California in 1867 amounted to 4,500,000 gallons, and that of 1868, it is estimated, will reach 7,000,000 gallons. The reduction of the United States tax on grape brandy to 50 cents per gallon has favored its manufacture. The most extensive distillery for grape brandy in the State has recently gone into operation at Calistoga, Napa county. Grapes are purchased of small proprietors at one cent and a quarter per pound. Seven hundred tons have thus been consumed this season.

The United States is now called "the land of great bridges."

From the Cleveland Plaindealer, 4th inst.

Miscellaneous—Disgusting Results of Recent Trials. A strange couple came up from Erie, on the Lake Shore Road, Saturday evening—exciting the disgust and intense curiosity of every passenger in the car. It comprised a sooty, greasy negro, and a pretty white girl, whom he had married the day before at Erie. The girl evidently felt a great deal of shame at her situation, for she kept herself doubly veiled, and looked out of the car all the time. Her "Othello," however, was all passionate tenderness and attention. We have learned the antecedents of the pair, which we lay before our readers:

On Thursday last, a tall, gaunt, very black negro, about thirty years of age, registered at the Morton House, Erie, as "William Lindsey and wife, Ohio." He requested the landlord to give him the best room in the house, as his wife would arrive on the next train. His wife, not putting in an appearance by the next morning, he went to Oberlin after her. It happened that the girl, Caroline Brown by name—however, was en route for Erie to join her lover (ugh) and the train that he was on passed hers. Arriving at Erie and learning the state of affairs, Carrie remained in the depot till evening. When Lindsey returned from Oberlin.—They then went to the hotel and asked to be shown to his room. The landlord asked the negro if the lady with him was his wife. Andrews answered in the affirmative. The landlord then interrogated the lady who was a beautiful young Irish girl. She said they were not yet married, but that they had come for the purpose of being married. The two were then told that they must produce a certificate of marriage before they could occupy a room together, wherefore they called upon the Rev. Mr. Nutting, of Erie, and were married.

The girl said she came from Boston, Massachusetts; that she had been living in the family of Professor Allen, of Oberlin. She had attended school; that she had met this man, her present husband, Wm. De Lancey, alias Wm. Lindsey. He says he is a Wesleyan Methodist preacher. Prof. Allen knew her leaving to marry the negro, and was in favor of her marriage.—They left Erie on Saturday morning for Oberlin. The bride was a pretty girl, and was well dressed. She says her parents live in Boston. She has been in Oberlin since October last. The girl is about 18 or 19 years of age. De Lancey wears a tall stovepipe hat, and carried a cotton umbrella in his hand. We would like to comment upon this case, but it is too disgusting, we cannot trust our feelings.

The Son of the Late Mrs. Sigourney.

Active—He was changed in infancy. The Editor of the New York Sun writes: "What I now write you may seem to you very strange, and hardly to be believed, but nevertheless it is strictly true. It is this: It is a well known fact that the late Mrs. Sigourney, of Hartford, Conn., had a son who was reported to have been drowned in the harbor of New York, in 1857—I believe that is the year—but late confessions and documents of a dying woman prove the contrary. The legitimateness of the late Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney is still living.—He is a perfect image of his mother, and he also possesses his mother's talent, that of writing poetry and prose. His name is Andrew."

A person that was drowned, and was supposed to be her son, was not her's, but had been exchanged in infancy for her legitimate child, according to the confession of a lady who lately died. This confession, with other letters and documents, will soon be given to the public through the press, and they are such that they will startle the whole community. They are in the possession of a clergyman who is well known.

If you wish, you can give these particulars in your paper. Mrs. Sigourney's son served in the late war, and returned home a major. He is now in a town in this State, loved and respected by all who know him, and it is rumored that he will receive a lucrative appointment of Gen. Grant.—These are facts, and as he is pretty well known in your city, it may be of interest to many of your readers. You are at liberty to use my name if you see fit to make this public. Truly yours,

ALONZO HAWES, late of Hartford, Conn. Address, box 90, St. Albans, Vt.

A White Man Murdered by Negro Soldiers—The Murderers Lynched.

St. Louis, January 11.—The Leavenworth Commercial says a white man named Hayes was recently murdered at Hayes City, Ohio, by three negro soldiers belonging to the Thirty-eighth infantry. The murderers were arrested and lodged in jail preparatory to trial, but during the night they were taken from prison by a vigilance committee and hung to the nearest tree. Trouble between the white and colored soldiers at Fort Larned had occurred, and soldiers have become so frequent and serious that the negroes have to be removed from the post and escorted a distance from it.

Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson Davis arrived in London on December 21 from Lexington, where they had been staying for several weeks. During their stay in Lexington Mr. Jefferson Davis visited the Lord Lieutenant (Lord Leigh) and several other noblemen and gentlemen. Mr. and Mrs. Davis and their family intend passing the winter in the south of France. Mr. Davis being still in indifferent health.

Devices of the Good.

There was present at the recent opening ball masque of the opera in Paris, an American gentleman who is opposed to going to balls on Saturday night. He is conscientious about this, and was much perplexed as to how he should consistently attend the ball in question. He was present and made the following explanation: "I have reflected that owing to the difference in time between here and New York—about six hours—I can leave here at about 5 in the morning and not infringe upon the Sabbath." That man ought to be a small contributor to the Treasury conscience fund.

Crime and Casualties in New York.

The report of the coroners of New York for 1868 shows that during the past year in that city there were forty-two suicides, thirty-nine infanticides, ninety-eight suicides and eight hundred and eighteen fatal casualties. Among the latter are included fifteen cases of accidental poisoning, one hundred and sixty deaths by drowning and one hundred and sixty-nine by sunstroke. The most frequent suicides, sixty-seven were committed by men and thirty-one by women; twenty-three of the ninety-eight suicides were committed by persons below fifteen years of age.

California Wine Crop.

The wine crop of California in 1867 amounted to 4,500,000 gallons, and that of 1868, it is estimated, will reach 7,000,000 gallons. The reduction of the United States tax on grape brandy to 50 cents per gallon has favored its manufacture. The most extensive distillery for grape brandy in the State has recently gone into operation at Calistoga, Napa county. Grapes are purchased of small proprietors at one cent and a quarter per pound. Seven hundred tons have thus been consumed this season.

The United States is now called "the land of great bridges."

STATE NEWS.

SUPREME COURT.—In the Supreme Court on yesterday, H. D. Coley, Esq., was re-elected State Librarian and David A. Wicker, Esq., Marshal of the Supreme Court.—Raleigh Standard.

DEATH OF AN ESTEEMED CITIZEN.—We are pained to chronicle the death on Saturday last, at his residence near Halifax, of Capt. W. B. Pope, after an exceedingly brief illness. Capt. Pope was a native of this county, having been since early manhood engaged in the practice of law, and so far succeeded in winning the confidence of the people of the county as to have twice represented it in the State Legislature, being a member of the House of Commons in 1861 when the State went out of the Union. He was in the neighborhood of fifty years of age, and leaves a wife and several interesting children to mourn his sudden end. His death was occasioned by pneumonia.

We leave the task of speaking more fully concerning the life of Capt. P. to some one who had known him longer than it had been our fortune.

We learn that a little daughter of his, some five years of age, died of the same disease on Monday.—Weldon News.

INFANTICIDE.—The body of a colored female child, apparently just born, was found by officer Blount King in the yard of Mr. Smith, on East Centre street, on Sunday morning last. An inquest was held, and the verdict of the jury was that the child was born alive, and afterwards murdered by its mother. The inhuman parent has not yet been discovered.

Goldsboro News.

BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.—We learn that Charles Dewey, Esq., has been appointed Assignee in Bankruptcy of this Bank, and B. F. Moore, Esq., Attorney.